

Red Pines - Final Environmental Impact Statement

APPENDIX B – GLOSSARY & ACRONYMS

TERM	DEFINITION
Abiotic	Non-living. Climate is an abiotic component of ecosystems.
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Active Nest	A nest with an adult pair present at least 1 year within a period of 5 consecutive years.
ADA	American with Disabilities Act
adfluvial	fish that spawn in tributary streams where the young rear from 1 to 4 years before migrating to a lake system, where they grow to maturity.
Affected environment	The natural environment that exists at the present time in an area being analyzed. The environment of the area to be affected or created by the alternatives under consideration.
Age class	An age grouping of trees of according to an interval of years, usually 20 years. A single age class would have trees that are within 20 years of the same age, such as 1-20 years or 21-40 years.
Aggradational	river valley or streambed whose level is rising because it is depositing streambed material or debris.
Air Quality	Refers to air standards for various classes of air as designated by the Clean Air Act, P.L. 88-206: Jan. 1978. Airshed Basic geographic units in which air quality is managed.
Airshed	A geographic area that shares the same air.
Alevins	A newly-hatched salmon or trout prior to absorption of the yolk sac.
Allopatric	Species, taxa or life-history forms occurring in separate or disjunct geographic areas.
ALTA	Aquatic Landtype Association
Alternative	A combination of management prescriptions applied in specific amounts and locations to achieve a desired management emphasis as expressed in goals and objectives. One of several policies, plans, or projects proposed for decision.
Alternative, No Action	An alternative that maintains current established trends or management direction.
Ammocoetes	Larval stage of lampreys, usually lasting four to seven years.
Anadromous Fish	Fish that migrate from salt water seas up fresh water streams to reproduce.
ANILCA	Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act
Animal Unit Month (AUM)	The quantity of forage required by one mature cow and her calf (or the equivalent, in sheep or horses, for instance) for one month.
Apparent Naturalness	Roadless area characteristic defined as an indicator of whether an area appears natural to most people who are using the area. It is a measure of importance of visitors' perception of human impacts to the area. There may be some human impact, but it would not be obvious to the casual observer and the area would have the appearance of being affected only by the forces of nature.
Area with unroaded characteristics	Identified through internal FS analysis to determine areas that are unroaded, during NEPA analysis.(outside of IRA and Wilderness areas)
Arterial road	A forest road that provides service to large land areas and usually connects with other arterial roads or public highways.
ATM	Access Travel Management
ATV	All Terrain Vehicle
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
AQRVs	Air Quality Related Values
Aquatic Ecosystem	A stream channel, lake or estuary bed, the water itself, and the biotic communities that occur therein.
ARPA	Archaeological Resource Protection Act
Aspect	The direction a slope faces. A hillside facing east has an eastern aspect.
ASQ (allowable sale quantity)	The amount of timber that may be sold within a certain time period from an area of suitable land. The suitability of the land and the time period are specified in the Forest Plan.

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Authorized Officer	The Forest Service employee delegated Officer given the authority to perform a duty described in these rules. A Regional Forester, Forest Supervisor, District Ranger depending on the scope and level of the duty to be performed.
Background Viewing Area	A landscape viewing area visible to a viewer from approximately three to five miles to infinity.
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
Bankfull stage	The stream flow level at which flooding occurs; generally considered to have a 1 to 2 year return interval.
Bark beetle	An insect that bores through the bark of forest trees to eat the inner bark and lay its eggs. Bark beetles are important killers of forest trees.
Basal area (BA)	The area of the cross section of a tree trunk near its base, usually 4 and ½ feet above the ground. Basal area is a way to measure how much of a site is occupied by trees. The term basal area is often used to describe the collective basal area of trees per acre.
BBS	Breeding Bird Survey
Bedload	Sediment in or beside the stream bed.
Best Available Science	<p>The Responsible Official has considered the best available science, also considering public input, competing use demands, budget projections, and other factors. Consideration of science has included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveying a wide range of available scientific information, including both published material, historical data, and agency surveys and reports to develop a comprehensive basis for analysis of important issues. • Using best available data and models at appropriate scales, on the basis of internal review and consultation. • Evaluating and disclosing limitations of data and models. • Evaluating and disclosing substantial risks associated with project actions based on that science, and identifying the ecosystem components at risk. • Considering and disclosing uncertainties and opposing viewpoints in scientific literature pertinent to project development and effects analysis. • Independent peer review and other appropriate review to evaluate the application of science. • These considerations are adapted from proposed Forest Planning Rule 219.11: Consideration of science in planning; Federal Register Volume 59, No. 126: Notice of interagency cooperative policy on information standards under the Endangered Species Act; Final ESA Consultation Handbook, March 1998, pages 1-6 on best available scientific and commercial data; and relevant court decisions. Each consideration is discussed in the individual resource analysis to the degree the issues merit.
Best Management Practices (BMPs)	The set of management practices that, when applied during implementation of a project, ensures that water-related beneficial uses are protected and that state water quality standards are met.
Big Game	Those species of large mammals normally managed as a sport hunting resource.
Biodiversity	The variety of life in an area, including the variety of genes, species, plant, and animal communities, and ecosystems, as well as the interactions of these elements.
Biological Assessment (BA)	<p>A stand alone document that reviews all Forest Service planned, funded, executed, or permitted programs and activities for possible effects on federally listed threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species as identified for the cumulative effects area in coordination with the USFWS. A Biological Assessment is used to satisfy consultation requirements with the USFWS for projects requiring an Environmental Impact Statement. (Reference: Sec. 7, ESA; 50 CFR, 402.12, 1508.7, 1508.25, and 1508.27.) The Biological Assessment displays the Determination of Effects for the DEIS or FEIS preferred alternative. The Determination of Effects (Salwasser, et al. Aug. 17, 1995) is limited to: (1) No Effect; (2) May effect - Not likely to adversely affect (NLAA); (3) *May effect - Likely to adversely affect (LAA); and (4) Beneficial effect.</p> <p>* = Considered a trigger for a significant action.</p>

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Biological Evaluation (BE)	Documentation on USFS sensitive species (animal and plant) contained within an EIS. Documentation includes a review of USFS sensitive species present, their habitat, and addresses and identifies the Determination of Effects on these species. The USFWS review of the biological evaluation is addressed through public scoping and conducted in conjunction with overall agency review of the DEIS. Reference FSM 2673.4 - Biological Evaluations for Sensitive Species. Opinions in the determination of impacts to sensitive species (Salwasser, et al. Aug. 17, 1995) are limited to: (1) NI = No impact; (2) MIIH = May impact individuals or habitat, but will not likely contribute to a trend towards federal listing, or cause a loss of viability to the population or species; (3) *WIFV = Will impact individuals or habitat with a consequence that the action may contribute to a trend towards federal listing or cause a loss of viability to the population of species; and (4) BI = Beneficial impact. * = Trigger for a significant action as defined in NEPA.
Biological Opinion (BO)	An official report by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) issued in response to a formal Forest Service request for consultation or conference. It states whether an action is likely to result in jeopardy to a species or adverse modification to its critical habitat.
Biomass	The total weight of all living organisms in a biological community.
Biota	Living. Green plants and soil micro-organisms are biotic components of ecosystems
BLM	U.S. Bureau of Land Management
BMPs	Best Management Practices
Board foot	A measurement term for lumber or timber. It is the amount of wood contained in an unfinished board 1 inch thick, 12 inches long, and 12 inches wide.
Broadcast burn	A prescribed fire that burns a designated area. These controlled fires can reduce wildfire hazards, improve forage for wildlife and livestock, or encourage successful regeneration of trees.
Buffer	A land area that is designated to block or absorb unwanted impacts to the area beyond the buffer. Buffer strips along a trail could block views that may be undesirable. Buffers may be set-aside next to wildlife habitat to reduce abrupt change to the habitat.
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	The Department of Interior agency responsible for managing most federal government subsurface minerals.
CAA	Clean Air Act
Cable logging	Logging that involves the transport of logs from stump to collection points by means of suspended steel cables. Cable logging reduces the need for the construction of logging roads.
Canopy	The part of any stand of trees represented by the tree crowns. It usually refers to the uppermost layer of foliage, but it can be used to describe lower layers in a multi-storied forest.
Capability	The potential of an area of land to produce resources, supply goods and services, and allow resource uses under an assumed set of management practices and at a given level of management intensity. Capability depends upon current conditions and site conditions such as climate, slope, landform, soils, and geology, as well as the application of mgt practices, such as silviculture or protection from fire, insects, and disease.
Cave	The term "cave" means any naturally occurring void, cavity, recess, or system of interconnected passages that occurs beneath the surface of the earth or within a cliff or ledge (including any cave resource therein, but not including any mine, tunnel, aqueduct, or other manmade excavation) and that is large enough to permit an individual to enter, whether or not the entrance is naturally formed or manmade. Such term shall include any natural pit, sinkhole, or other feature that is an extension of the entrance. (Source: Federal Cave Resource Protection Act of 1988.)
Cave Resource	The term "cave resource" includes any material or substance occurring naturally in caves on federal lands, such as animal life, plant life, paleontological deposits, sediments, minerals, speleogens, and speleothems. (Source: Federal Cave Resource Protection Act of 1988.) See also July 1, 1994, CFR 36, Part 261-Prohibitions [specifically 261.8 (e), 261.9 (j), 261.10 (d)(3), and 261.10 (n)] and 290-Cave Resource Management.

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Cavity	A hole in a tree often used by wildlife species, usually birds, for nesting, roosting, and reproduction.
CBWMA	Clearwater Basin Weed Management Area
CDC	Conservation Data Center
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
Channel types	Stream channel classification system based on observable characteristics; in this document based on Rosgen (1996).
CIEPA	Central Idaho Experimental Population Area
Classified Road	Roads wholly or partially within or adjacent to National Forest System lands that are determined to be needed for long-term motor vehicle access, including state roads, county roads, privately owned roads, National Forest System roads, and other roads authorized by the Forest Service.
Clean Water Act	The Clean Water Act is the primary federal law that protects our nation's waters, including lakes, rivers, aquifers, and coastal areas.
Clear cut	A harvest in which all or almost all of the trees are removed in one cutting.
Climax	The culminating stage in plant succession for a given site. Climax vegetation is stable and self-reproducing.
Closure	The administrative order that does not allow specified users in designated areas or on Forest development roads or trails.
Code of Federal Regulation (CFR)	Regulations developed at the Department level for the specific implementation of a Public Law.
Collector road	A forest road that serves smaller land areas than an arterial road and usually connects forest arterial roads to local forest roads or terminal facilities.
Composition	What an ecosystem is composed of. Composition could include water, minerals, trees, snags, wildlife, soil, micro-organisms, and certain plant species.
Conifer	A tree that produces cones, such as a pine, spruce, or fir tree
Connected Actions	A connected action is one type of action considered in determining the scope of the Proposed Action. Connected actions are actions that closely relate and therefore should be discussed in the same EIS (40 CFR 1508.29(i)(ii)(iii)). Actions are connected if they: (i) Automatically trigger other actions that may require environmental impact statements. (ii) Cannot or will not proceed unless other actions are taken previously or simultaneously. (iii) Are interdependent parts of larger actions and depend on the larger action for their justification.
Connectivity	Condition in which the spatial arrangements of land cover types allows organisms and ecological processes (such as disturbance) to move across the landscape. Connectivity is the opposite of fragmentation.
Connectivity (of habitats)	The linkage of similar but separated vegetation stands by patches, corridors, or "stepping stones" of like vegetation. This term can also refer to the degree to which similar habitats are linked.
Consumptive use	Use of resources that reduces the supply, such as logging and mining
Contour	A line drawn on a map connecting points of the same elevation.
Contrast	The effect of a striking difference in the form, line, color, or texture of an area being viewed.
Corridor	Elements of the landscape that connect similar areas. Streamside vegetation may create a corridor of willows and hardwoods between meadows where wildlife feed.
Cost	The negative or adverse effects of expenditures resulting from an action. Costs may be monetary, social, physical, or environmental in nature.
Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ)	An advisory council to the President established by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. It reviews federal programs for their effect on the environment, conducts environmental studies, and advises the President on environmental matters.
County Road	A road under the jurisdiction of the county.

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Cover	Any feature that conceals wildlife or fish. Cover may be dead or live vegetation, boulders, or undercut stream banks. Animals use cover to escape from predators rest, or feed.
Cover type (forest cover type)	Stands of particular vegetation types that are composed of similar species.
Created opening	An opening in the forest cover created by the application of even-aged silvicultural practices.
Critical Habitat	Specific areas within the geographical area occupied by the species on which are found those physical and biological features (1) essential to the conservation of the species, and (2) that may require special management considerations or protection. Critical habitat shall not include the entire geographic area that can be occupied by the threatened and/or endangered species.
Crown	The part of a tree or woody plant bearing live branches and foliage. Dominant - Trees with crowns extending above the general level of the main canopy of even-aged groups of trees, and receiving full light from above and partly from the sides. Co-dominant - Trees with crowns forming the general level of the main canopy in even-aged groups of trees, receiving full light from above and comparatively little from the sides. Intermediate - Trees with crowns extending into the lower portion of the main canopy of even-aged groups of trees, but shorter in height than the co-dominants. They receive little direct light from above and none from the sides. Overtopped (Suppressed) - Trees of varying levels of vigor that have their crowns completely covered by the crowns of one or more neighboring trees.
Cultural resource	The remains of sites, structures, or objects used by people in the past; this can be historical or pre-historic.
Cumulative effects	Effects on the environment that result from separate, individual actions that, collectively, become significant over time.
Cumulative Effects Analysis	An analysis of the effects of the environment that results from the incremental impact of a proposed action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of what agency (federal or nonfederal), or person undertakes such other actions.
Cumulative Impact	The impact on the environment that results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWD	Coarse Woody Debris
CWE	Cumulative Watershed Effects
dbh	Diameter at Breast Height: The diameter of a tree 4 and ½ feet above the ground on the uphill side of the tree.
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement - The draft version of the Environmental Impact Statement that is released to the public and other agencies for review and comment.
Dendritic	A stream drainage pattern found in areas of relatively uniform geologic structure and characterized by a branching, tree-like form.
Desired future condition	Land or resource conditions that are expected to result if goals and objectives are fully achieved.
Developed Recreation	Recreation that occurs where improvements have been added to enhance recreation opportunities and accommodate intensive recreation activities in a defined area.
Diameter of Breast Height	The standard method for measuring tree diameter at 4 ½ feet from the ground. Also known as dbh.
Direct Effects	Effects on the environment that occur at the same time and place as the initial cause or action.

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TERM	DEFINITION
Dispersed recreation	Recreation that does not occur in a developed recreation site, such as hunting, backpacking, and scenic driving.
Displacement	As applied to wildlife, forced shifts in the patterns of wildlife use, either in location or timing of use.
District Ranger	The official responsible for administering the National Forest System lands on a Ranger District, and a line officer.
Disturbance	Any event, such as forest fire or insect infestations that alter the structure, composition, or functions of an ecosystem.
Diversity	(1) The relative abundance of wildlife species, plant species, communities, habitats, or habitat features per unit of area. (2) The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within the area covered by a Land and Resource Management Plan.
Draft Environmental Impact Statement	(DEIS) A detailed written statement as required by Sec. 102 (2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).
Duration	The length of time management activity and its impacts will be taking place.
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAWS	Ecosystem Analysis at the Watershed Scale
EC	Existing Conditions
ECA	Equivalent Clearcut Area
Ecology	The interrelationships of living things to one another and to their environment, or the study of these interrelationships.
Ecoregion	An area over which the climate is sufficiently uniform to permit development of similar ecosystems on sites that have similar properties. Ecoregions contain many landscapes with different spatial patterns of ecosystems.
Ecosystem	An arrangement of living and non-living things and the forces that move among them. Living things include plants and animals. Non-living parts of ecosystems may be rocks and minerals. Weather and wildfire are two of the forces that act within ecosystems.
Ecosystem management	An ecological approach to natural resource management to assure productive, healthy ecosystems by blending social, economic, physical, and biological needs and values.
Ecosystem Structure	The physical arrangement of the various components. In addition, trophic (nourishing) structure; measured in standing crop or energy fixed per unit area per unit time. May be pyramids of numbers, biomass, or energy flows.
Edge	The margin where two or more vegetation patches meet, such as a meadow opening next to a mature forest stand, or a ponderosa pine stand next to an aspen stand.
Effects (also see Impacts)	Physical, biological, social, and economic results (expected or experienced) resulting from achievement of outputs. Effects can be direct, indirect, and cumulative and may be either beneficial or detrimental. (See Impacts)
EHE	Elk Habitat Effectiveness
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement (under NEPA)
Endangered species	A plant or animal that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Endangered species are identified by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973.
Endemic	Restricted to a specified region or locality.
Endemic plant/organism	A plant or animal that occurs naturally in a certain region and whose distribution is relatively limited geographically.
Enhancement	A short-term visual resource management objective aimed at increasing positive visual variety where little variety now exists.
Environmental Analysis	An analysis of alternative actions and their predictable short- and long-term environmental effects, which include physical, biological, economic, social, and environmental design factors and their interactions. Completion of this level of analysis may result in a Decision Notice (DN) and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI).

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TERM	DEFINITION
Environmental Assessment (EA)	A concise public document prepared to provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an environmental impact statement or a finding of no significant impact. It includes a brief discussion of the need for the proposal, alternatives considered, environmental impact of the proposed action and alternatives, and a list of agencies and individuals consulted.
Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)	A formal public document prepared to analyze and disclose the impacts on the environment of the proposed project or action and alternatives.
Environmental Justice	When environmental effects do not disproportionately affect minority or low-income communities.
EO	Executive Order
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Ephemeral Stream	A stream that flows only in direct response to precipitation and whose channel is at all times above the water table.
Episodic disturbance	Disturbances (like most fire or flood) that occur patchily in time and space.
Erosion	(1) The wearing away of the land surface by running water, wind, ice, or other geological agents, including such processes as gravitational creep. (2) Detachment and movement of soil or rock fragments by water, wind, ice, or gravity.
Erosion Hazard	The probability of soil loss resulting from complete removal of vegetation and litter. It is an interpretation based on potential soil loss in relation to tolerance values.
ERU	Ecological Reporting Unit
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESC	Existing Scenic Condition
Escapement	Adult fish that return to spawn.
Even-aged	A stand of trees that originated at a single point in time, so that the individual trees are approximately the same age or a regeneration system designed to produce such a stand.
Even-aged management	Timber management actions that result in the creation of stands of trees in which the trees are essentially the same age.
Executive Orders 11990 and 11988	The purpose of these executive orders is to avoid to the extent possible the long- and short-term adverse impacts associated with the destruction or modification of wetlands and floodplains.
Existing Old Growth	Individual stands on a national forest currently recognized as meeting the parameters of the old-growth operational definitions.
Existing Scenic Condition	Current Scenic Condition of the Forest.
Exotic	Foreign, not native.
Extirpated	Eradicated or abolished from an area.
Fauna	The animal life of an area.
FDR	Forest Development Road
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FEIS Database	See 'Fire Effects Information System'
Felling	Cutting down trees.
FIA	Forest Inventory Assessment
Final cut	The removal of the last seed bearers or shelter trees after regeneration of new trees has been established in a stand being managed under the shelterwood system of silviculture.
Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS)	The final version of the public document required by NEPA.

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TERM	DEFINITION												
Fire Effects Information System (FEIS)	<p>FEIS provides up-to-date information about fire effects on plants and animals. It was developed at the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory in Missoula, Montana.</p> <p>The FEIS database contains literature reviews, taken from current English-language literature of almost 900 plant species, about 100 animal species, and 16 Kuchler plant communities found on the North American continent. The emphasis of each review is fire and how it affects each species. Background information on taxonomy, distribution, basic biology, and ecology of each species is also included. Reviews are thoroughly documented, and each contains a complete bibliography. Managers from several land management agencies (United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, and United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, and National Park Service) identified the species to be included in the database. Those agencies funded the original work and continue to support maintenance and updating of the database.</p> <p>FEIS staff accessions current English-language literature for FEIS literature reviews by searching scientific abstracts including Agricola, Current Contents, Current Titles in Wildland Fire, Ecodisc, Ecological Abstracts, Forestry Abstracts, Georef, and Water Resources Abstracts. Tables of Content from refereed scientific journals and government publication lists are also regularly searched for pertinent literature.</p>												
Fire regime	The characteristics of fire in a given ecosystem, such as the frequency, predictability, intensity, and seasonality of fire.												
Fire return interval	<p>Fire frequency intervals were assigned based on habitat type group and landform setting. For example, habitat type group 3 (mostly grand fir-twinflower and grand fir-beargrass) was assigned to fire interval B in VRU 3 and to fire interval C in VRU 6. The frequency ranges are the same as used in the <i>Interior Columbia River Basin Assessment</i>. The assignment of different habitat type groups to a severity and frequency class may differ from the <i>ICRB Science Assessment</i> in that local data were used.</p> <table data-bbox="440 1039 1068 1222"> <tr> <td>A</td><td>5 to 25 years: Very frequent</td></tr> <tr> <td>B</td><td>26 to 75 years: Frequent</td></tr> <tr> <td>C</td><td>76 to 150 years: Infrequent</td></tr> <tr> <td>D</td><td>151 to 300 years: Very infrequent</td></tr> <tr> <td>E</td><td>>300 years: Extremely infrequent</td></tr> <tr> <td>0</td><td>Rock and water with no logical fire frequency</td></tr> </table>	A	5 to 25 years: Very frequent	B	26 to 75 years: Frequent	C	76 to 150 years: Infrequent	D	151 to 300 years: Very infrequent	E	>300 years: Extremely infrequent	0	Rock and water with no logical fire frequency
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Fire severity ratings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low Fire Severity: Low soil heating, or light ground char, occurs where litter is scorched, charred, or consumed, but the duff is left largely intact, although it can be charred on the surface. Woody debris accumulation are partially consumed or charred. Mineral soil is not changed. Fire severity in forest ecosystems is low if the litter and duff layers are scorched or not altered over the entire depth. The surface is mostly black in a shrubland or grassland ecosystem, although gray ash can be present for a short time. Soil temperatures at 1 cm are less than 50 C. Lethal temperatures for soil organisms occur down to depths of about 1 cm. ▪ Moderate Fire Severity: Moderate soil heating, or moderate ground char, occurs where the litter on forest sites is consumed and the duff is deeply charred or consumed, but the underlying mineral soil surface is not visibly altered. Light colored ash is present. Woody debris is mostly consumed, except for logs, which are deeply charred. On shrubland or grassland sites, gray or white ash is present and char can be visible in the upper 1 cm of mineral soil, but the soil is not altered. Soil temperatures at the 1 cm depth can reach 100 to 200 C. Lethal temperatures for soil organisms occur down to depths of 3 to 5 cm. ▪ High Fire Severity: High soil heating, or deep ground char, occurs, where the duff is completely consumed and the top of the mineral soils is visibly reddish or orange on severely burned sites. Color of the soil below 1 cm is darker or charred from organic material. The char layer can extend to a depth of 10 cm or more. Logs can be consumed or deeply charred, and deep ground char can occur under slash concentrations or burned out logs. Soil texture in the surface layers is changed and fusion evidenced by clinkers can be observed locally. All shrub stems are consumed and only the charred remains of large stubs may be visible. Soil temperatures at 1 cm are greater than 250 C. Lethal temperatures for soil organisms occur down to depths of 9 to 16 cm. <p>(DeBano, <i>et al</i>, 1998)</p>
Fisheries	Resident and anadromous fish species.
Fisheries habitat	Streams, lakes, and reservoirs that support fish, or have the potential to support fish.
FISHSED	Nez Perce National Forest Fish....
Flood plain	Lowland adjoining a watercourse. At a minimum, the area is subject to a 1 percent or greater chance of flooding in a given year.
Flora	The plant life of an area.
Fluvial	Fish that spawn in tributary streams where the young rear from 1 to 4 years before migrating to a river system, where they grow to maturity; <i>relating to or inhabiting a river or stream; produced by the action of a river or stream.</i>
FOFEM	First Order Fire Effects Model
Forage	All browse and non-woody plants that are eaten by wildlife and livestock.
Forb	A broadleaf plant that has little or no woody material in it.
Foreground	One of the distance zones of a landscape being viewed. A distance that details can be perceived, normally within one quarter to one-half mile of the viewer. Must be determined on a case-by-case basis.
Forest	An area of trees with overlapping crowns (generally forming a 60 to 100 percent cover).
Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (RPA)	The parent act that preceded Forest Planning. This act directed that the National Forest System begin systematic resource planning on the National Forest units.
Forest cover type	See cover type.
Forest Development Transportation System	Those facilities, Forest Development Roads, trails, and airfields, in the transportation network and under Forest Service jurisdiction.
Forest health	A measure of the robustness of forest ecosystems. Aspects of forest health include biological diversity; soil, air, and water productivity; natural disturbances; and the capacity of the rest to provide a sustaining flow of goods and services for people.

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Forest land	Land at least 10 percent occupied by forest trees of any size or formerly having had such tree cover and not currently developed for non-forest use. Lands developed for non-forest use include areas for crops, improved pasture, residential, or administrative areas, improved roads of any width, and adjoining road clearing and powerline clearing of any width.
Forest Plan	A comprehensive management plan prepared under the National Forest Management Act of 1976 that provides standards and guidelines for management activities on the Forest.
Forest roads and trails	Roads and trails under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service.
Forest Service (FS)	The agency of the United States Department of Agriculture responsible for managing National Forests and Grasslands.(or USDA-FS)
Forest Supervisor	The official responsible for administering National Forest lands on an administrative unit, usually one or more National Forests. The Forest Supervisor reports to the Regional Forester.
Form	The mass of an object or objects that appears visually unified.
Formation	A body of rock identified by lithic (stone) characteristics and stratigraphic (rock strata) position; it is prevailing, but not necessarily tabular, and is mapable at the earth's surface or traceable in the subsurface.
FP	Forest Plan
Fragmentation	The splitting or isolating of patches of similar habitat, typically forest cover, but including other types of habitat. Habitat can be fragmented naturally or from forest management activities, such as clearcut logging.
Frost heave	A land surface that is pushed up by the accumulation of ice in the underlying soil.
Fry	First-year fish.
FSH	Forest Service Handbook
FSM	Forest Service Manual
Fuelbreak	A linear corridor in which vegetation is modified to prevent fires from easily crossing.
Fuels	Plants and woody vegetation, both living and dead, that are capable of burning.
Fuels management	The treatment of fuels that would otherwise interfere with effective fire management or control. For instance, prescribed fire can reduce the amount of fuels that accumulate on the forest floor before the fuels become so heavy that a natural wildlife in the area would be explosive and impossible to control.
Fuelwood	Wood cut into short lengths for burning.
Function	All the processes within an ecosystem through which the elements interact, such as succession, the food chain, fire, weather, and the hydrologic cycle.
Future Old Growth	Areas on national forests that have been allocated to old-growth restoration through land management decisions.
FWS	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
FY	Fiscal Year
Game Species	Any species of wildlife or fish for which seasons and bag limits have been prescribed under state or federal laws, codes, and regulations, and that are normally harvested by hunting, trapping, and fishing.
Geology	The study of the planet Earth. It is concerned with the origin of the planet, the material and morphology of the Earth, and its history and the processes that acted (and act) upon it to affect its historic and present forms.
Geomorphic processes	Processes that change the form of the earth, such as volcanic activity, running water, and glacial action.
Geomorphology	The science that deals with the relief features of the earth's surface.
GIS (geographic information systems)	GIS is both a database designed to handle geographic data as well as a set of computer operations that can be used to analyze the data. In a sense, GIS can be thought of as a higher order map.

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TERM	DEFINITION
Goal	A concise statement that describes a desired condition to be achieved sometime in the future. It is normally expressed in broad, general terms and is timeless in that it has no specific date by which it is to be completed. Goal statements form the principal basis from which objectives are developed.
Ground fire	A fire that burns along the forest floor and does not affect trees with thick bark or high crowns.
Ground water	The supply of fresh water under the earth's surface in an aquifer or in the soil.
Group selection	A method of tree harvest in which trees are removed periodically in small groups. This silvicultural treatment results in small openings that form mosaics of age class groups in the forest.
Guilds	A group of organisms that share a common food resource; an association of similar species with traits related to a particular ecological niche..
Habitat	The physical and biological environment for a plant or animal in which all the essentials for its development, existence, and reproduction are present.
Habitat capability	The ability of a land area or plant community to support a given species of wildlife.
Habitat stronghold	Refugia watersheds are those that contain high quality habitat with depressed or weak populations. The habitat in these areas has a high to very high potential to support the species. The population level in these areas is not considered to be a function of habitat, but other factors.
Habitat type	A way to classify land area. A habitat type can support certain climax vegetation, both tree and undergrowth species. The habitat type can indicate the biological potential of a site.
Habitat Type Group	An aggregation of habitat types with similar interpretative properties. The habitat type groups used in the DEIS are from Applegate et al., 1995. The habitat type groups used in the FEIS are from Jones, 2003, except for the weeds and sensitive plant analyses, which use Applegate et al.
Heritage Resources	Prehistoric, historic, and Native American cultural resources.
Hiding cover	Vegetation capable of hiding 90 percent of an adult elk or deer from human view at a distance of 200 feet or less.
High fire severity	See "Fire severity ratings"
Historic stronghold	Watersheds with a high-very high habitat potential where the fish populations are weak and the habitat has been degraded.
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code
Human Environment	The factors that include, but are not limited to biological, physical, social, economic, cultural, and aesthetic factors that interrelate to form the environment.
Hydrologic Unit	Hierarchical units for designating combinations of watersheds.
Hydrology	The science dealing with the study of water on the surface of the land, in the soil and underlying rocks, and in the atmosphere.
ICDC	Idaho Conservation Data Center
ICRB	Interior Columbia River Basin Science Assessment
ID or IDT	Interdisciplinary or Interdisciplinary Team
IDEQ	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
IDFG	Idaho Department of Fish and Game
Impact (See Effects)	Physical, biological, social, and economic results (expected or experienced) resulting from achievement of outputs. Effects can be direct, indirect, and cumulative and may be either beneficial or detrimental.
Impact zones	Areas designated under the Clean Air Act as being below air quality standards.
IMPLAN Pro	An economic input / output model.
Indicator Species	A species of animal or plant whose presence is a fairly certain indication of a particular set of environmental conditions. Indicator species serve to show the effects of development actions on the environment.
Indigenous Species	A species that originally inhabited a particular National Forest or National Grassland (see definition of exotic).

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Indirect Effects	Indirect effects, which are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect effects may include growth-inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems.
Instream flow	The quantity of water necessary to meet seasonal stream flow requirements to accomplish the purposes of the National Forests, including, but not limited to fisheries, visual quality, and recreational opportunities.
Integrated pest management	A process for selecting strategies to regulate forest pests in which all aspects of a pest-host system are studied and weighed. The information considered in selecting appropriate strategies includes the impact of the unregulated pest population on various resources values, alternative regulatory tactics and strategies, and benefit/cost estimates for these alternative strategies. Regulatory strategies are based on sound silvicultural practices and ecology of the pest-host system and consist of a combination of tactics such as timber stand improvement plus selective use of pesticides. A basic principle in the choice of strategy is that it be ecologically compatible or acceptable.
Interdisciplinary team	A team of individuals with skills from different disciplines that focuses on the same task or project.
Intermittent stream	A stream that flows only at certain times of the year when it receives water from streams or from some surface source, such as melting snow.
Introgression	Infiltration of the genes of one species into the gene pool of another through repeated backcrossing of an interspecific hybrid with one of its parents.
Inventoried Roadless Area (IRA)	Unroaded areas typically 5000 acres or more that meet criteria for wilderness consideration under the Wilderness Act and that were inventoried during the Forest Service's Roadless Area and Review and Evaluation (RARE II) process, subsequent assessments, or forest planning.
Invertebrate	An animal lacking a spinal column.
Inversion	Atmospheric condition where normal properties of air layers are reversed (warm air traps cooler air underneath preventing it from rising).
IRA	Inventoried Roadless Area
Irretrievable	One of the categories of impacts mentioned in the National Environmental Policy Act to be included in statements of environmental impacts. An irretrievable effect applies to losses of production or commitment of renewable natural resources.
Irretrievable Effect	An irretrievable effect is one that is sustained for a certain period of time but is reversible.
Irreversible	A category of impacts mentioned in statements of environmental impacts that applies to nonrenewable resources, such as minerals and archaeological sites. Irreversible effects can also refer to effects of actions that can be renewed only after a very long period of time, such as the loss of soil productivity.
Irreversible Effects	An irreversible effect is one that cannot be reversed.
Issue	Potentially significant impact areas or areas of controversy
ITA	Integrated Theme Area (from Red River EAWS)
Juvenile rearing	Habitat used by young fish for feeding and growth.
km	kilometer
Ladder fuels	Vegetation located below the crown level of forest trees that can carry fire from the forest floor to tree crowns. Ladder fuels may be low growing tree branches, shrubs, or smaller trees.
Landing	Any place where cut timber is assembled for further transport from the timber sale area.
Landscape	Any place where cut timber is assembled for further transport from the timber sale area.

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Late Seral (successional) Stage	The stage of forest development during which the age of trees is usually greater than 80 years depending on the composition of tree species. Small gaps become more common as some trees die allowing full sunlight to reach the mid- and under stories. This stage contains the largest trees within a forest and provides the highest capability for large snags, large live cavities, and den tree production. The presence of large, downed, woody material is highest during this period. Old-growth forests occur during the later periods of the seral stage.
LAU	Lynx Analysis Unit
LCAS	Lynx Conservation and Assessment Strategy
Litter (forest litter)	The freshly fallen or only slightly decomposed plant material on the forest floor. This layer includes foliage, bark fragments, twigs, flowers, and fruit.
Logging slash	The residue left on the ground after timber cutting. It includes unutilized logs, uprooted stumps, broken branches, bark, and leaves. Certain amounts of slash provide important ecosystem roles, such as soil protection, nutrient cycling, and wildlife habitat.
Low fire severity	See "Fire severity ratings"
LTA	Landtype Association
LRMP	Land & Resource Management Plan
M	Thousand. Five thousand board feet of timber can be expressed as 5M board feet.
Management action	Any activity undertaken as part of the administration of the National Forest.
Management Area	An aggregation of capability areas that have common management direction under the Forest Plan and may be noncontiguous in the Forest. Consists of a grouping of capability areas selected through evaluation procedures and used to locate decisions and resolve issues and concerns.
Management Direction	A statement of multiple-use and other goals and objectives, the associated management practices identified by the Forest Service in the planning process.
Management Indicator Species (MIS)	Species identified in a planning process that are used to monitor the effects of planned management activities on viable populations of wildlife and fish, including those that are socially or economically important. Mitigation Includes: (a) Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action. (b) Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree of magnitude of the action and its implementation. (c) Rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment. (d) Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action. (e) Compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.
Management practice	A specific activity, measure, course of action, or treatment.
Mass movement/wasting	The down-slope movement of large masses of earth material by the force of gravity. Also called a landslide.
Matrix	The least fragmented, most continuous pattern element of a landscape; the vegetation type that is most continuous over a landscape.
Mature timber	Trees that have attained full development, especially height, and are in full seed production.
MBF	Thousand Board Feet
MCF	thousand cubic feet
Mesic	Pertaining to or adapted to an area that has a balanced supply of water; neither wet nor dry, relatively moist.
Metapopulation	A collection of localized populations that are generally distinct, yet are genetically interconnected through movement of individuals among populations.
Microclimate	The climate of a small site. It may differ from the climate at large of the area due to aspect, tree cover (or the absence of tree cover), or exposure to winds.

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TERM	DEFINITION
Mid Seral (successional) Stage	The stage of forest development during which distinct over story, mid story, and under story canopies are present. The age of trees range from about 20 years to about 90 years depending on the composition of tree species. The trees are usually greater than 10 inches in dbh. This stage provides capability for hard mast production, large standing snags, and live cavities. During this period, tree species reach economic maturity.
Migratory	Describes the life history pattern in which fish spawn and spend their early rearing years in specific tributaries, but migrate to larger rivers, lakes or reservoirs as adults during their non-spawning time.
Migratory habitat	Habitat used during the migratory stage of a species.
Mineral soil	Soil that consists mainly of inorganic material, such as weathered rock, rather than organic matter.
MIS	Management Indicator Species
Mission (of the USDA Forest Service)	"To Care for the Land and Serve the People." As set forth in law, the mission is to achieve quality land management under the sustainable multiple-use management concept to meet the diverse needs of people.
Mitigation	Actions taken to avoid, minimize, or rectify the impact of a land management practice.
MM	Million
MMBF	Million Board Feet
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
Moderate fire severity	See "Fire severity ratings"
Modification	Fundamental change to the provisions of a lease stipulation, either temporarily or for the term of the lease. Therefore, a modification may include an exemption from or alteration to a stipulated requirement. Depending on the specific modification, the stipulation may or may not apply to all other sites within the leasehold to which the restrictive criteria apply.
Monitoring	To watch, observe, or check, especially for a specific purpose, such as to keep track of, regulate, or control (Webster's dictionary).
Monitoring and evaluation	The periodic evaluation of forest management activities to determine how well objectives were met and how management practices should be adjusted.
Montane	Relating to the zone of relatively moist, cool, upland slopes characterized by the presence of large evergreen trees as a dominant life form.
Mortality	Trees that were merchantable and have died within a specified period of time. The term mortality can also refer to the rate of death of a species in a given population or community.
Mosaic	Areas with a variety of plant communities over a landscape, such as areas with trees and areas without trees occurring over a landscape.
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
Mountain pine beetle	A tiny black insect, ranging from 1/8 to 3/4 inch in size, which bores through a pine tree's bark. It stops the tree's intake and transport of the food and nutrients it must have to stay alive, thus killing the tree.
Multiple Use (MU)	The management of all the various renewable surface resources of the National Forest System so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the needs of the American people, by making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions, and recognizing that some lands will be used for less than all of the resources. It also provides for harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources, each with the other, without impairment of the productivity of the land, with consideration being given to the relative values of the various resources, and not necessarily the combination of uses that will give the greatest dollar return or the greatest unit output.
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards

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TERM	DEFINITION
National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA)	An act which encourages productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environments; promotes efforts to prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of man; enriches the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation; and establishes a Council on Environmental Quality.
National Forest Management Act (NFMA)	A law passed in 1976 as amendments to the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act that requires the preparation of Regional and Forest plans and the preparation of regulations to guide that development.
National Forest System (NFS)	All National Forest System lands reserved or withdrawn from the public domain of the United States; all National Forest System lands acquired through purchase, exchange, donation, or other means, and other lands, waters, or interests therein which are administered by the Forest Service or are designated for administration through the Forest Service as a part of the system (16 U.S.C. 1609).
National Forest System Road (NFSR)	A Forest road under jurisdiction of the Forest Service.
National Park Service (NPS)	The agency of the U.S. Department of the Interior responsible for the administration of national Parks, Monuments, and Historic Sites. It is distinct from the U.S.D.A. Forest Service both administratively and by mission.
National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)	A listing of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural sites of local, state, or national significance, established by the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and maintained by the National Park Service.
Native Species	All animal and plant species originally occurring in the area.
Natural disturbance	See disturbance.
Natural Integrity	Roadless area characteristic defined as the extent to which long-term ecological processes are intact and operating. Impacts to natural integrity are measured by the presence and magnitude of human-induced change to an area. This change includes physical developments as well as activity in the area.
Natural range of variability	See range of variability.
Natural resource	A feature of the natural environment that is of value in serving human needs.
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
New Road Construction	Investment in construction of a road to provide access that adds new miles of road to the transportation system.
NEZSED	Nez Perce National Forest Sediment Yield Model
NFLRMP	National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan – also called the Forest Plan or just the Plan, this document guides the management of a particular National Forest and establishes management standards and guidelines for all lands of that National Forest.
NFMA	National Forest Management Act – this law was passed in 1976 and requires the preparation of Regional Guides and Forest Plans.
NFMP	National Forest Management Plan
NFRS	National Forest recreation sites that have been inventoried.
NFS	National Forest System
NFSPUFF	Long Range Transport and Dispersion Model
NFSR	National Forest System Road
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NNL	National Natural Landmark
No Action Alternative	The management direction, activities, outputs, and effects that are likely to exist in the future if the current trends and management would continue unchanged. Under NEPA, it means following the current approved Forest Plan management direction and guidance.
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOI	Notice of Intent

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TERM	DEFINITION
Nongame	Wildlife species that are not hunted for sport.
Northern Region	The portion of the USDA Forest Service, also referred to as Region One, which includes National Forests in North/Central Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Northwestern South Dakota.
Notice of intent	A notice in the Federal Register of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement on a proposed action.
Noxious Weed	According to the Federal Noxious Weed Act (PL 93-629), a weed that causes disease or has other adverse effects on man or his environment and therefore is detrimental to the agriculture and commerce of the United States and to the public health.
NPNF	Nez Perce National Forest
NPT	Nez Perce Tribe
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NRMRR	Northern Rocky Mountain Recovery Region
NWPS	National Wilderness Preservation System
Objective	A concise time-specific statement of measurable planned results that respond to pre-established goals. An objective forms the basis for further planning, to defining the precise steps to be taken and the resources to be used in achieving identified goals.
Off Highway Vehicle	Any motorized vehicle designed for and/or capable of travel off roads.
OHV	off-highway vehicle
Old growth	Old forests often containing several canopy layers, variety in trees sizes and species, decadent old trees, and standing and dead woody material.
Old Growth Forests	An ecosystem distinguished by old trees and related structural attributes. Old growth encompasses the later stages in a variety of characteristics including tree size, accumulation of large dead woody material, number of canopy layers, species composition, and ecosystem function. Old growth is not necessarily virgin or primeval. It can develop over time following human disturbances, just as it does following natural disturbances. Old growth encompasses both older forests dominated by early seral species and forests in later successional stages dominated by shade tolerant species.
ORV	Off-road vehicles, such as motorcycles, 4-wheel drive vehicles, and 4-wheelers
ORV	Outstanding Resource Value
Overstory	The upper canopy layer; the plants below comprise the understory.
Ozone	Ozone, the major constituent of smog, is formed through a complex series of chemical reactions and transformations in the presence of sunlight. Ozone is a strong irritant, which attacks the respiratory system, leading to lung tissue damage. Ozone also affects materials such as surface coatings, fabrics, and rubber.
PACFISH	Pacific Anadromous Fish Strategy
Parent materials	The mineral or organic matter from which the upper layers of soil are formed.
Partial retention	A visual quality objective, which, in general, means man's activities, may be evident but must remain subordinate to the characteristic landscape.
Particulates	Small particles suspended in the air and generally considered pollutants.
Patch	An area of homogeneous vegetation, in structure and composition.
Perennial Stream	A stream that flows continuously year round.
Personal use	The use of a forest product, such as firewood, for home use and not for commercial use.
PFA	post-fledgling family area
PILT	payments in lieu of taxes
PL	Public Law
Planning area	The area of the National Forest System covered by a regional guide or forest plan.
Plant Community	A group of individual plants of one or more species growing in a specific area in association with one another and with a complex of other plants and animals.
PM	Particulate Matter
PNV	See present net value.

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TERM	DEFINITION
Pole/sapling	The stage of forest succession in which trees are between 3 and 7 inches in diameter and are the dominant vegetation.
Policy	A guiding principle upon which is based a specific decision or set of decisions.
Population	A group of individuals with common ancestry that are much more likely to mate with one another than with individuals from another such group.
Population resilience	Ability of a population to recover following a catastrophic event resulting in loss of individuals.
Population resistance	Ability of a population to resist adverse changes or extirpation.
Population stronghold	Watersheds that contain strong fish populations with a high to very high habitat potential where the aquatic habitat that has been degraded.
ppm	part per million
Precommercial thinning	Removing some of the trees from a stand that are too small to be sold for lumber or house logs, so the remaining trees will grow faster.
Predator	An animal that lives by preying on other animals. Predators are at or near the tops of food chains.
Prescribed fire	Fire set intentionally in wildland fuels under prescribed conditions and circumstances. Prescribed fire can rejuvenate forage for livestock and wildlife or prepare sites for natural regeneration of trees.
Prescription	Management practices selected to accomplish specific land and resource management objectives.
Prescription watershed	Nez Perce National Forest term for watershed numbered at the 6th code scale; they are the smallest watersheds that are currently permanently delineated.
Present net value	PNV – also called present net worth – the measure of the economic value of a project when costs and revenues occur in different time periods. Future revenues and costs are “discounted” to the present by an interest rate that reflects the changing value of a dollar over time. The assumption is that dollars today are more valuable than dollars in the future. PNV is used to compare alternatives that have different cost and revenue flows.
Press disturbance	Disturbance (like sediment from roads or channel alteration from mining or grazing) that alters the long-term resilience of an ecosystem. Those described in this assessment are generally chronic, often widespread, and may exceed the capacity for recovery without assistance.
Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)	A classification established to preserve, protect, and enhance the air quality in National Wilderness Preservation System areas in existence prior to August 1977 and other areas of National significance, while ensuring economic growth can occur in a manner consistent with the preservation of existing clean air resources. Specific emission limitations and other measures, by class, are detailed in the Clean Air Act. (42 U.S.C. 1875 et seq.)
Primitive (P)	Those recreation activities that occur in areas characterized by an essentially unmodified natural environment of fairly large size.
Productive	The ability of an area to provide goods and services and to sustain ecological values.
Project Area	Area of analysis for proposed leasing on Sioux Ranger District of the Custer National Forest.
Proposed Action	In terms of National Environmental Policy Act, the project, activity, or action that a federal agency intends to implement or undertake and which is the subject of an environmental analysis.
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality
psi	pounds per square inch
Public domain	The territory ceded to the Federal government by the original thirteen states, plus additions by treaty, cession, and purchase.
Public involvement	The use of appropriate procedures to inform the public, obtain early and continuing public participating, and consider the views of interested parties in planning and decision making.

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TERM	DEFINITION
Public issue	A subject or question of widespread public interest relating to management of the National Forest System.
Pulse disturbance	Disturbance like most fires, floods, and some droughts that are within the range of natural disturbances to which an ecosystem is adapted, are temporary in time and often patchy in space, and natural recovery is usually possible without assistance.
Range	Land on which the principle natural plant cover is composed of native grasses, forbs, and shrubs that are valuable as forage for livestock and big game.
Range of Alternatives	The NEPA requires the proposed action, a no action alternative, and a reasonable range of alternatives to the proposed action be addressed in an EIS.
Range of variability	Also called the historic range of variability or natural range of variation. The components of healthy ecosystems fluctuate over time. The range of sustainable conditions in an ecosystem is determined by time, processes (such as fire), native species, and the land itself. For instance, ecosystems that have a 10-year fire cycle have narrower range of variation than ecosystems with 200-300 year fire cycles. Past management has placed some ecosystems outside their range of variability. Future management should move such ecosystems back toward their natural, sustainable range of variation.
Ranger District	The administrative sub-unit of a National Forest that is supervised by a District ranger who reports directly to the Forest Supervisor.
Raptor	Birds of prey, such as owls, hawks, and eagles.
RARE II	Roadless Area Review and Evaluation. The national inventory of roadless and undeveloped areas within the National Forests and Grasslands.
RD	Ranger District
Reclamation	Rehabilitation of a disturbed area to make it acceptable for designated uses. This normally involves regrading, replacement of topsoil, revegetation, and other work such as fertilization and fencing necessary to restore it for use.
Record of Decision (ROD)	A document separate from, but associated with, an environmental impact statement, that publicly and officially discloses the responsible official's decision on the proposed action.
Recreation Opportunities	The combination of recreation settings, activities, and experiences provided by an area.

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TERM	DEFINITION
Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS)	<p>A system for planning and managing recreation resources that recognizes recreation activity opportunities, recreation settings, and recreation experiences along a spectrum or continuum of settings as follows:</p> <p>Primitive - Characterized by essentially unmodified natural environment of fairly large size. Interaction between users is very low and evidence of other users is minimal. The area is managed to be essentially free from evidence of human-induced restrictions and controls. Motorized use is not permitted.</p> <p>Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized - Characterized by predominately natural or natural appearing environment of a moderate to large size. Concentrations of users is low, but there is often evidence of other area users. The area is managed in such a way that minimum on-site controls and restrictions may be present, but are subtle. Motorized use is not permitted.</p> <p>Semi-Primitive Motorized - Characterized by a predominantly natural or natural appearing environment of moderate-to-large size. Concentration of users is low, but there is often evidence of other users. The area is managed in such a way that minimum on-site controls and restrictions may be present, but are subtle. Motorized use is permitted.</p> <p>Roaded Natural - Characterized by predominantly natural appearing environment with moderate evidence of the sights and sounds of man. Such evidences usually harmonize with the natural environment. Interaction between users may be low to moderate, but with the evidence of other users prevalent. Resource modification and utilization practices are evident, but harmonize with the natural environment. Motorized use is permitted.</p> <p>Rural - Characterized by substantially modified natural environment. Resource modification and utilization practices are to enhance specific recreation activities and to maintain vegetative cover and soil. Sights and sounds of humans are readily evident, and the interaction between users is often moderate to high. Facilities are often provided for special activities. Moderate densities are provided far away from developed sites.</p> <p>Urban - Characterized by a substantially urbanized environment, although the background may have natural appearing elements. Vegetative cover is often exotic and manicured. Sights and sounds of humans on-site are predominant.</p>
Recreation Visitor Days (RVD)	One visitor day equals 12 hours of human use (one person for 12 hours, or 12 people for 1 hour, or any combination thereof).
Reforestation	The restocking of an area with forest trees, by either natural or artificial means, such as planting.
Regeneration	The renewal of a tree crop by either natural or artificial means. The term is also used to refer to the young crop itself.
Regional Forester	The official of the U.S.D.A. Forest Service responsible for administering an entire region of the Forest Service.
Rehabilitation	A short-term visual resource management objective used to restore landscapes containing undesirable visual or other resource impacts to the desired visual or other acceptable quality level.
Remoteness	A characteristic of an area defined as the perceived condition of being secluded, inaccessible, and "out of the way." Topography, vegetative screening, distance from human impacts, distance from sights and sounds of man, and difficulty of travel all contribute to remoteness.
Removal cut	The removal of the last seed bearers or shelter trees after regeneration is established.
Resident	Fish that spend their entire life cycle usually in tributary or small headwater streams in which they were hatched.
Residual stand	The trees remaining standing after an event such as selection cutting.
Resilience	The ability of an ecosystem to maintain diversity, integrity, and ecological processes following a disturbance.
Responsible line officer	The Forest Service employee who has the authority to select and/or carry out a specific planning action.

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TERM	DEFINITION
Responsible official	The Forest Service employee who has been delegated the authority to carry out a specific planning action.
Restoration (of ecosystems)	Actions taken to modify an ecosystem to achieve a desired, healthy, and functioning condition.
Restore	To bring back to a former or original condition or appearance.
Revegetation	The reestablishment and development of self-sustaining plant cover. On disturbed sites, this normally requires human assistance such as seedbed preparation, reseeding, and mulching.
RFD	Reasonably Foreseeable Development Scenario
RHCA	Riparian Habitat Conservation Area
RIM	Recreation Information Management
Riparian	Riparian areas consist of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, those lands in a position to directly influence water quality and water resources, whether or not free water is available. This would include all lands in the active flood channel and lands immediately upslope of stream banks. These areas may be associated with lakes, reservoirs, marshes, streams, bogs, wet meadows, and intermittent or permanent streams where free and unbound water is available.
Riparian area	The area along a watercourse or around a lake or pond.
Riparian Areas	Geographically delineable areas with distinctive resource values and characteristics that comprise the riparian ecosystems.
Riparian Ecosystem	a) Ecosystems transitional between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. Also streams, lakes, wet areas, and adjacent vegetation communities and their associated soils that have free water at or near the surface. b) Those assemblages of plants, animals, and aquatic communities whose presence can either be directly or indirectly attributed to factors that are water influenced or related. c) Interacting system between aquatic and terrestrial situations, identified by soil characteristics and distinctive vegetation that requires or tolerates free or unbound water.
Riparian Zone	An area of vegetation adjacent to an aquatic ecosystem. It has a high water table, certain soil characteristics, and some vegetation that requires free (unbound chemically) water or conditions that are more moist than normal. This zone is transitional between aquatic and upland zones.
RMO	Riparian Management Objective
RMO	Road Management Objective
RN	Roaded Natural
Road	A motor vehicle travelway over 50 inches wide, unless designated and managed as a trail. A road may be classified, unclassified, or temporary.
Road Decommissioning	Activities that result in the stabilization and restoration of unneeded roads to a more natural state.
Roaded Natural	A recreation opportunity classification term for describing a land area that has predominately a natural appearing environment with moderate evidence of sights and sounds of humans. Concentration of users is moderate to low. Roads of better than primitive class are usually within 0.5 mile. A broad range of motorized and non-motorized activity opportunities is available. Management activities are present and harmonize with the natural environment.
Roadless	Refers to the absence of roads that have been constructed and maintained by mechanical means to ensure regular and continuous use.
ROD	Record of Decision
ROS	Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
Rotation	The number of years required to establish and grow timber crops to a specific condition of maturity.
RPA	Resource Planning Act
RR	Red River
Run-off	The portion of precipitation that flows over the land surface or in open channels.

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TERM	DEFINITION
Sacred Site	Any specified, discrete, narrowly delineated location on federal land that is identified by an Indian tribe, or Indian individual determined to be an appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion, as sacred by virtue of its established religious significance to, or ceremonial use by, an Indian religion; provided that the tribe or an appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion has informed the agency of the existence of such a site.
Sapling	A loose term for a young tree more than a few feet tall and an inch or so in diameter that is typically growing vigorously.
Scale	In ecosystem management, it refers to the degree of resolution at which ecosystems are observed and measured.
Scoping/Scoping Process	An early and open public involvement process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to the proposed action. Identifying the significant environmental issues deserving of study and de-emphasizing insignificant issues, narrowing the scope of the Environmental Impact Statement accordingly. (Ref. CEQ Regulations, 40 CFR 1501.7.)
Sediment	Solid mineral or organic material that is transported by air, water, gravity, or ice.
Seen area	That portion of the landscape that can be viewed from one or more observer positions. The extent or area that can be viewed is normally limited by landform, vegetation, structures, or distance.
Semi-primitive	A recreation opportunity classification term for describing land areas that have very few management controls lying between 0.5 mile and 3 miles from the nearest point of motor vehicle access, excepting four-wheel drive roads and trails, with mostly natural landscapes and some evidence of other people.
Semi-Primitive Motorized (SPM)	A land area classified as semi-primitive that may have primitive roads present and where motorized use is permitted. Settings, activities, and opportunities are affected accordingly though there is still a moderate probability of experiencing isolation from sights and sounds of humans.
Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized (SPNM)	A land area classified as semi-primitive that has a natural environment and motorized use is not permitted. Non-motorized status increases the probability of experiencing isolation, independence, and closeness to nature. Challenge and risk are generally high. Resource management may be present; however, natural appearance is still maintained.
Sensitive Species	Those plant or animal species that are susceptible or vulnerable to activity impacts or habitat alterations and will be managed similar to threatened or endangered species. The Forest Service policy is to ensure that species would not be affected in such a manner as to have them listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered.
Seral	The stage of succession of a plant or animal community that is transitional. If left alone, the seral stage will give way to another plant or animal community that represents a further stage of succession.
SFLA	South Fork Clearwater River Landscape Assessment
Shelterwood	A cutting method used in a more or less mature stand, designed to establish a new crop under the protection of the old.
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
Significant Impact/Effect	An impact or effect is significant when it is projected to meet or exceed threshold standards, while considering how substantial the impact or effect is, considering its context and intensity.
SIL	Scenic Integrity Levels
Silviculture	The art science that promotes the growth of single trees and the forest as a biological unit.
SIS	Smoke Impact Spreadsheet
Size class	One of the three intervals of three stem diameters used to classify timber in the Forest Plan database. The size classes are: Seedling/Sapling (less than 5 inches in diameter); Pole timber (5 to 7 inches in diameter); Saw timber (greater than 7 inches in diameter).
Skidding	Hauling logs by sliding, not on wheels, from stump to a collection point.

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TERM	DEFINITION
Skyline logging	A logging system used to remove timber from steep slopes. Logs are brought up-slope on a suspended cable, or skyline. Since the weight of the log is completely or partially supported by the cable, there is little disturbance to soil or other vegetation.
Slash	The residue left on the ground after timber cutting or left after a storm, fire, or other event. Slash includes logs, uprooted stumps, broken or uprooted stems, branches, bark, etc.
Slope	The amount or degree of deviation from the horizontal or vertical. Concerning visual or scenic resources, as slope increases, views into a site and the size of the disturbance increase. Generally, the steeper slopes are more visible due to their location in the landscape.
Slump	A landslide where the underlying rock masses tilt back as they slide from a cliff or escarpment.
Snag	A standing dead tree. Snags are important as habitat for a variety of wildlife species and their prey.
Soil compaction	The reduction of soil volume. For instance, the weight of heavy equipment on soils can compact the soil and thereby change it in some ways, such as in its ability to absorb water.
Soil productivity	The capacity of a soil to produce a specific crop. Productivity depends on adequate moisture and soil nutrients, as well as favorable climate.
Solitude	A personal, subjective value and roadless area characteristic defined as isolation from the sights, sounds, presence of others, and the developments of man. A primitive recreation experience includes the opportunity to experience solitude, a sense of remoteness, closeness to nature, serenity, and spirit of adventure.
Special Features	Unique geological, biological, ecological, cultural, or scenic features located in a roadless area. Unique fish and animal species, unique plants or plant communities, potential Research Natural Areas, outstanding landscape features such as unique rock formations, and significant cultural resource sites are some of the items that should be considered when analyzing this element.
Stand	A group of trees that occupies a specific area and is similar in species, age, and condition.
Standards and guidelines	Requirements found in a forest plan which impose limits on natural resource management activities, generally for environmental protection.
Stewardship	Caring for the land and its resources to pass healthy ecosystems to future generations.
Stocking level	The number of trees in an area as compared to the desirable number of trees for best results, such as maximum wood production.
Stream order	A numbering system used to classify streams by their position relative to other streams. The Strahler system is the most commonly used. First order streams are the smallest unbranched tributaries. Second order streams are formed at the confluence of two first order streams. Third order streams are formed at the confluence of two second order streams. This pattern continues downstream until a stream enters an ocean or other sink. [Adapted from: American Geological Institute. 1962. Dictionary of Geological Terms.]
Stringer	A strip of vegetation different from surrounding vegetation, such as a stringer of aspen in an area of spruce.
Stronghold	Stronghold watersheds are those that contain both high quality (good condition) habitat and strong fish populations. The habitat in these areas has high-very high habitat potential to support the species.
Structure	How the parts of ecosystems are arranged, both horizontally and vertically. Structure might reveal a pattern, or mosaic, or total randomness of vegetation.
Subadult/adult rearing	Habitat used by young and adult fish for feeding and growth.
Substrate	Organic or inorganic materials composing a stream or lake bottom; usually considered up to bankfull stage.

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Succession	The natural replacement, in time, of one plant community with another. Conditions of the prior plant community (or successional stage) create conditions that are favorable for the establishment of the next stage.
Successional stage	A stage of development of a plant community as it moves from bare ground to climax. The grass-form stage of succession precedes the woody shrub stage.
Suitability	The appropriateness of certain resource management to an area of land. Suitability can be determined by environmental and economic analysis of management practices.
SUP	Special Use Permit
Sustainability	The ability of an ecosystem to maintain ecological processes and functions, biological diversity, and productivity over time.
Sustainable	The yield of a natural resource that can be produced continually at a given intensity of management is said to be sustainable.
Sustained yield	The yield that a renewable resource can produce continuously at a given intensity of management.
Sustained-yield of products and services	The achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the National Forest System without impairment of the productivity of the land.
Sympatric	Distinct species, taxa or life-history forms occupying the same or overlapping geographic areas without interbreeding.
Target	A National Forest's annual goals for accomplishment for natural resource programs. Targets represent the commitment the Forest Service has with Congress to accomplish the work Congress has funded, and are often used as a measure of the agency's performance.
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
Temporary Road	Roads authorized by contract, permit, lease, other written authorization, or emergency operation, not intended to be part of the forest transportation system and not necessary for long-term resource management.
Terrestrial	Living or growing in or on the land.
TES	Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive (Species)
Texture	Detail of landscape that varies with distance.
Thinning	A cutting made in an immature stand of trees to accelerate growth of the remaining trees or to improve the form of the remaining trees.
Threatened Species	Any species likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range, and that has been designated in the Federal Register by the Secretary of the Interior as a threatened species.
Tiering	Refers to the elimination of repetitive discussions of the same issue by incorporating by reference the general discussion in an environmental impact statement of broader scope. For example, a project environmental assessment could be tiered to the Forest Plan EIS.
Timber production	The purposeful growing, tending, harvesting, and regeneration of regulated crops of trees to be cut into logs, bolts, or other round sections for industrial or consumer use. For purposes of this subpart, the term "timber production" does not include production of fuelwood.
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TOC	Threshold of Concern
tpy	ton per year
Tractor logging	A logging method that uses tractors to carry or drag logs from the stump to a collection point.
Transitory range	Areas suitable for grazing after a disturbance removes or reduces forest canopy. Transitory range is available only until regrowth of the forest occurs.
Treatment area	The site-specific location of a resource improvement activity.
Tributary	A stream or river flowing into a lake or larger stream or river.
TSI	Timber Stand Improvement – Actions to improve growing conditions for trees in a stand, such as thinning, pruning, prescribed fire, or release cutting.

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TERM	DEFINITION
Unclassified Road	Roads on National Forest System lands that are not managed as part of the forest transportation system, such as unplanned roads, abandoned travel-ways, and off-road vehicle tracks that have not been designated and managed as a trail; and those roads that were once under permit or other authorization and were not decommissioned upon termination of the authorization.
Underburn	A burn by a surface fire that can consume ground vegetation and “ladder” fuels.
Understory	The trees and other woody species that grow under a more or less continuous cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by the upper portion of adjacent trees and other woody growth.
Uneven-aged	A stand of trees in which the individual trees originated over a long period of time and, thus, differ widely in age; a regeneration system designed to produce such a stand.
Unroaded	See roadless
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USDI	U.S. Department of Interior
USFWS	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
Vegetation management	Activities designed primarily to promote the health of forest vegetation for multiple-use purposes.
Vegetation Response Unit	Ecological land units that have unique patterns of habitat types groups (potential vegetation), terrain, and historic fire regimes.
Vegetation type	A plant community with distinguishable characteristics.
Viability	The likelihood of continued existence in an area for some specified period of time.
Viable population	The number of individuals of a species sufficient to ensure the long-term existence of the species in natural, self-sustaining populations that are adequately distributed throughout their range.
Viewshed	A total landscape as seen from a particular viewpoint.
Visual (or Scenic) Resource	The composite of basic terrain, geologic features, water features, vegetative patterns, and land use effects that typify a land unit and influence the visual appeal of the unit.
Visual Management System	A management system that establishes the "visual landscape" as a basic resource, treated as an essential part of the land. The visual mgt system provides a framework to inventory the visual resource and provides measurable standards for its management.
Visual Quality Objectives (VQO)	<p>A classification based upon variety class, sensitivity level, and distance zone determinations. Each objective describes a different level of acceptable alteration based on aesthetic importance. The degree of alteration is based on contrast with the surrounding landscape. The VQOs are:</p> <p>Preservation: In general, human activities are not detectable to the visitor.</p> <p>Retention: Human activities are not evident to the casual Forest visitor.</p> <p>Partial Retention: Human activities may be evident, but must remain subordinate to the characteristic landscape.</p> <p>Modification: Human activity may dominate the characteristic landscape, but must, at the same time, use naturally established form, line, color, and texture. It should appear as a natural occurrence when viewed in middle ground or background.</p> <p>Maximum Modification: Human activity may dominate the characteristic landscape, but should appear as a natural occurrence when viewed as background.</p>
Visual resource	A part of the landscape important for its scenic quality. It may include a composite of terrain, geologic features, or vegetation.
VMS	Visual Management System
VQO	Visual Quality Objective
VRM	Visual Resource Management
Water table	The upper surface of groundwater. Below it, the soil is saturated with water.
Water yield	The runoff from a watershed, including groundwater outflow.
Watershed	The entire region drained by a waterway (or into a lake or reservoir. More specifically, a watershed is an area of land above a given point on a stream that contributes water to the streamflow at that point.

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TERM	DEFINITION
Wetlands	Areas that are permanently wet or are intermittently covered with water.
Wilderness	An area of undeveloped federal land designated Wilderness by Congress, retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, protected and managed to preserve its natural conditions and that (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable, (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation, (3) has at least 5,000 acres or is of sufficient size to make practical its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition, and (4) also may contain features that are of ecological, geological, scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value. These characteristics were identified by Congress in the Wilderness Act of 1964.
Wildfire	Any wildland fire that is not a prescribed fire.
Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)	An area within or adjacent to an at-risk community identified within recommendations to the Secretary of Agriculture in a Community Wildfire Protection Plan, OR In the case of any area for which a Community Wildfire Protection Plan is not in effect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An area extending ½ mile from the boundary of an at-risk community; • An area with 1-1/2 miles from the boundary of an at risk community, including land that 1) Has a sustained steep slope that creates the potential for wildland fire behavior endangering the at-risk community, 2) Has a geographic feature that aids in creating an effective firebreak, such as a road or ridgetop.
Wildlife	Mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and invertebrates.
Windthrow	Trees uprooted by wind.
Woodlands	An open stand of trees with crowns not usually touching (generally forming a 25 to 60 percent cover).
WUI	See 'wildland urban interface'
Xeric	Relatively dry.
XN	Experimental Non-essential
Yarding	Moving the cut trees from where they fell to a centralized place (landing) for hauling away from the stand.
YUM	Yarding of unmerchantable material
ZOI	Zone of Influence – the area influenced by Forest Service management activities.

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